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PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1789.

LONDON, November 12.

The following particulars respecting his Majesty's indisposition, must be peculiarly interesting:

Thursday morning early his Majesty's disorder appeared to have taken a new turn, with very unfavorable symptoms; in consequence of which, Sir George Baker, who had attended all the preceding night, advised the sending for Dr. Warren, and Mr. Buttisombe of Windsor, the latter of whom had been named by his Majesty; but before the arrival of Dr. Warren, his Majesty was let blood by the advice of Sir George Baker. Dr. Warren arrived at the Queen's Lodge about eleven o'clock in the morning, and immediately applied a blister to his Majesty's head. Dr. Heberden, who lives in the neighbourhood of Windsor, also attended the consultation as a friendly Physician.

With some exceptionable intervals, his Majesty rested rather composedly till towards the morning, but was afterwards much worse; in consequence of which, the further aids of Dr. Reynolds and another Physician, and Mr. Dundas from Richmond, at the request of the King, were sent for.

Friday night his Majesty, after an incessant application of fomentations to his legs, enjoyed about three hours sleep. The fever soon after returned with unabated fury, and continued without intermission nearly the whole of Saturday. In this alarming and doubtful state was our beloved Monarch many hours, when James's powders were administered, which promoted perspiration, and afforded temporary relief. His pulse was reduced from 120 to 90.

Saturday night our beloved Sovereign's illness had a very serious and alarming indication; but the application of mustard-poultices to his feet was attended with happy consequences, and afforded him considerable relief.

Sunday morning his Majesty called for breakfast, ate some bread and butter, and drank three dishes of tea. At ten o'clock that night his disorder returned with alarming violence, and the most fatal effects are apprehended from the crisis.

All the attendants are in tears! Those who approach the presence or are near the chamber, walk without shoes; and every precaution is taken to keep his Majesty quiet.

All is sorrow and dreadful apprehension at Windsor; not a bell permitted to sound, no drum to beat; but the *unhappy signals* mournfully expected.

The endearing attention of the Queen, and all the Royal Family, have been most unremitting and exemplary, insomuch that her Majesty's health has suffered greatly from fatigue and anxiety. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has discovered the most endearing sensibility and solicitude on account of his Royal Parent's alarming situation. His own health has been affected by his watchfulness and anxiety; he was let blood on Thursday night, but still continues his tender assiduities. The Duke of York also is constantly with the King, and the Princesses are not to be comforted. The Duke of Glouceſter is likewise numbered in the melancholy scene.

The conduct of the Queen of England is an example of conjugal affection arising from true virtue and real love, that in its universal practice among the higher orders of people would make all suits in Doctors Commons on matrimonial differences unnecessary. What a pity it is that those who ape the splendor of Buckingham-house, cannot conform themselves to its uxorial happiness!

The Queen, by the earnest recommendations of the Physicians, has not seen his Majesty since Thursday last. His Royal Highness the Duke of York never leaves the chamber but for the purpose of rest and refreshment. The Prince of Wales is likewise constantly with his Royal Parent.

So anxious are all degrees of people for the happy recovery of his Majesty, that expresses relative to the least change in his disorder are hourly arriving in London from Windsor.

Prayers were put up for his Majesty on Sunday at most churches and chapels. The Dissenters were fervent and animated in their prayers for his valuable life.

The officers of the army have cause, more than all others, to deprecate the King's death. This event, whenever it happens, puts them to the expence of new commissions, and thereby puts near 20000l. into the pockets of the Secretary of State for the home department.

Nov. 14. We are extremely sorry to inform our readers, that the very favorable symptoms, which, for some days past, had given such pleasing hopes of his Majesty's speedy recovery, have since changed into appearances that furnish no small ground for alarm. The nourishment his Majesty took proved too powerful for his stomach. The sleep he had enjoyed did not bring with it that relief which was expected. During the whole of yesterday the King was very restless, having slept little, and that at short intervals, without any visible increase of strength. Tho' the fever is somewhat abated, this we understand is succeeded by a very considerable swelling in the head, so that the most favorable symptom at present in his Majesty's deplorable condition, seems to rise from the discharge in his leg, which is said to be very great. From all these circumstances the medical gentlemen, we are now told, have their doubts; and as on so unhappy an occasion it is necessary that the Lord Chancellor should have the most authentic information, Sir George Baker and Dr. Warren are every day in town, in Ormond-street, from whence they return again to Windsor.

Yesterday, immediately after the conference with the Lord Chancellor, a Council was held at the Marquis of Carmarthen's Office, at which all the Ministers of State attended. This Council did not break up till very late. Mr. Pitt, the Lord Chancellor, and the Archbishop of Canterbury were likewise in conference for three hours yesterday, at the Minister's house in Downing-street, and another Council was to be held this day, at the Prince of Wales's apartments.

The conduct of the Prince of Wales, through the whole of the present most distressing occasion, has been so exemplary as to extort praise even from those who, on all other occasions, have been ready to give the most unfavorable construction of attentions and anxieties that may be considered the criterion of filial affection. Medicines have frequently been administered by the Royal hand, when the efforts of attending Physicians have failed; and tears have bathed his cheeks in retirement.

If the King should continue a few days longer in his present situation, a Regency will, it is said, be appointed, at the head of which will be his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

It has been endeavored, for obvious reasons, at Windsor Castle, to conceal the real nature of the King's disorder. Those reasons can exist no longer; for it is with the utmost concern we must declare, that his Majesty is deemed IRRECOVERABLE.

At no period whatever could the sickness under which his Majesty unhappily labors, have happened with greater danger to the general tranquility of Europe, than at the present. The negociations for peace, which are far advanced, and drawing to a favorable conclusion, will now probably be suspended, not indeed by our Ministry, but by the foreign powers with whom we are treating. These dreading a new government in this country, and not knowing whether it may pursue the same line of politics laid down by the present Ministry, may hesitate to proceed any farther in the negociations now carrying on, until the recovery of his Majesty shall convince them that they may proceed with safety, or till they receive assurances from a new government that their political views and intentions are the same with those of their predecessors.

Unless his Majesty should either die or recover, so as to be capable of business, we shall be in a new situation; and necessity will urge some act that is not warranted by law. This was the case on the meeting of the Convention Parliament in 1688, whose acts, though at first irregular, were afterwards declared legal, by the authority of King, Lords and Commons.

This day a Council is to be held at Windsor, when the particulars of the Regency, the Meeting of Parliament, &c. will be taken into consideration.

We are happy to hear that in the several conferences Mr. Pitt has had with his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, since his Majesty's indisposition, he has been received with the most cordial and marked attention.

A great number of debtors have surrendered themselves, in hopes of being liberated by the consequences of a certain awful event.

Nov. 17. The accounts of his *Majesty*'s health, as delivered at *St. James's*, are conveyed in terms too indefinite and ambiguous to afford the least insight into the nature of his *Majesty's* complaint. Reasons of state have been urged for this wilful obscurity; but surely on a subject in which every Briton is so seriously affected, such a concealment is equally cruel and unjust.

After the messenger was dispatched to *St. James's* on Saturday, his *Majesty* gradually grew worse till the evening, when he fell asleep; in which state he continued so some hours but without any salutary effect—for from the period at which he awoke, till late last night when our express left Windsor, his disorder raged with all its pristine violence.

What means the Princely Embassy from the King of Prussia to the Grand Monarch?—A Prince of the Blood reported to have arrived at Paris from Berlin on business of the very first importance!!—Is this Royal Ambassadorship undertaken in concert with our administration, or in opposition to it?—Our Ministers have need to be well informed of what is passing between these two courts, both selfish, ambitious, and ambidexter—both, we fear, too cunning for our court. What honors and distinction are paid to the French nation, even in its present boasted, prosperous state!—There must be something couched under all this, not very propitious to our island.

The law in England never supposes the King to die; his death is called his *demise*, and his next heir is instantly KING, without even ceremony or coronation:—In France, the doctrine in respect to the Sovereign is the same; when the Monarch expires, a Herald publicly proclaims in the palace.

Le Roi mort!—Le Roi mort!—Le Roi mort!—
Vive le Roi!—Vive le Roi!—Vive le Roi!—

Among other very serious inconveniences, arising from the Sovereign's indisposition, is that of a considerable interruption in the foreign correspondence; for, abstracted from the mere signatures of official papers, it is a fact that his Majesty was peculiarly assiduous in carrying on a very extensive communication with all the foreign courts in his own hand and actually took upon himself, the conduct of a great part of that business.

The idea of a complicated regency in case of the continuancy of his Majesty's indisposition is absurd. The constitution knows no such thing, when the Prince of Wales is of age; as then he is entitled to be the sole regent. The great difficulty seems to be who shall decide what are the sufficient causes of a Regency? In private life the law speaks plain—but in Royal instances the line is not so precisely drawn either in our history or law-books.

Proceedings of the Legislature of New-York.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

MONDAY, *January* 5, 1789.

[*Continued from our last.*]

GENERAL SCHUYLER---Conscious, Mr. Speaker, of my inability to do that justice to the purity of the principles which dictated the amendments proposed to the bill, which is the subject of this conference, I regret equally with the gentleman who was last up in support of the bill, that it has fallen to my lot to be one of the conferrees.

The clear and explicit manner, Sir, in which the national constitution is worded, on the subject in debate, afforded reason for the senate to conclude, that the only contest would be on the superior eligibility of the one or the other mode, that contained in the bill, or that in the amendments, not doubting but that both houses would have been in sentiment, that the mode of appointing the senators was referred to their discretion; but it is now evident that the honorable the assembly contend that the mode prescribed by the constitution of this state, not only affords an *eligible* rule in the case before us, but is obligatory upon the legislature.

The senate, Sir, think it cannot be disputed that the new constitution alters the constitution of every state in a variety of important particulars, and being the last *act* of the people, intended to modify and change their former acts---it must undoubtedly prevail wherever there is a clashing---and therefore the only question in *any case* must be, whether the new constitution does in the *given case* contain an alteration or not---To ascertain this, the new constitution, not the old, must be consulted, and whenever the sense of the former is intelligible and clear, the enquiry is at an end---Indeed it would be perfectly ridiculous to adhere to the sense of an old compact, where a different meaning appeared in a new one, expresly designed to alter the old one. If this principle is not admitted, then the new constitution is nothing better than blank paper.

The question therefore cannot be what mode has been provided in our old constitution for electing delegates to Congress, but what mode is directed in the new;---refer to this, and we find a manifest departure. The new Congress is to consist of two branches---a senate, and a house of representatives. The representatives are as much *members of Congress* as the *senators*. If our state constitution is to be intended therefore as establishing a perpetual rule for appointing the representatives of this state in the Congress of the United States, and if that rule is not to be considered as done away, or altered by the new constitution, then it will follow, that the representatives, as well as the senators, must be chosen by joint ballot: This however is not pretended, for the bill in question makes another provision. It must then be acknowledged that the mode prescribed in the state constitution has been essentially altered, and that it does not prescribe a positive rule in the case. It will be to no purpose to contend, that there is an explicit alteration in regard to the representatives, and not in regard to the senators---this still admits that the only enquiry is, whether the new national constitution does alter the state constitution in this particular: And to answer this we must consider the natural and fair meaning of the expressions used which relate to the subject. What are these? First, "The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, chosen by the *legislature* thereof for six years." Secondly, "The times, places and manner of holding elections for *senators* and representatives shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof."---Who then are the legislature of this state? our constitution answers, The senate and assembly---How do they usually act together? What are their usual powers? The answer is, they *act* by and *have* a negative upon each other. In the first instance therefore the plain case of the new constitution in reference to this state is, that a majority of the senate, in senate, co-operating with a majority of the assembly, in assembly, are to appoint the senators: But the other clause cited puts this construction out of doubt---"The legislature of each state is to prescribe the times, places and *manner* of holding elections for *senators* and representatives." Hence the power of the legislature in respect to the *manner* of chooſing senators is equal to that which it has in regard to the *manner* of chooſing representatives---The very same *word* in the same *sentence* cannot upon any fair and rational construction be understood in different senses. It cannot in one case mean the senate and assembly acting by joint ballot, in another case in their usual method of law making. The *manner* of chooſing the representatives in Congress must be prescribed by law---the *manner* of chooſing senators must therefore equally be prescribed by law. The power of directing the mode of chooſing senators we derive from the constitution, which the people have established for the government of the United States, not from the constitution of this state, and in the exercise of that power, the senate as an equal branch of the legislature must have an equal vote with the assembly, that is, a negative upon its proceedings.

On the whole, it appears evident that the true construction of the new constitution in relation to the point now in question, is this, the legislature must by law prescribe the mode or manner in which the *legislative body* is to elect senators for the Congress---that mode is a matter of pure discretion, independent of any rule in the state constitution, and ought to be so regulated that each branch shall have its due weight, that the will of the people may be respected, who have conferred equal powers on the one and the other. This construction of the senate is countenanced by a similar decision of the legislature of Massachusetts; in which a close attention to the rights of the people, and a regard to their state constitution, as inseperably prevails as in this, for their legislature has decided on this question in the same manner as the senate here contend that it should be decided. Before the adop-

tion of the new national conſtitution, the delegates to Congreſs under the old confederation were choſen by joint ballot of both houſes, agreeably to the direction in their ſtate conſtitution; but the ſenators recently appointed there for the new government have been choſen in ſuch manner as to afford each houſe that compleat negative for which the ſenate now contend; but ſurely their ſtate conſtitution was equally binding on their legiſlature, as ours on this; and every individual member there was under the ſame ſacred obligation to maintain, unviolated, their ſtate conſtitution, as every individual member here is to maintain ours: But the will of the people of that ſtate, ſignified by their immediate repreſentatives, altered that conſtitution, and ſo diſcharged the members from their oath, ſo far forth as the alteration in any caſe extended; and the legiſlature here are preciſely in the ſame ſituation in the caſe before us, as the legiſlature there. Connecticut has no written conſtitution, at leaſt none that I know of, and yet, ſince the ratification of the new national government, they have altered the mode of chooſing ſenators, from that which prevailed in the choice of delegates; the latter were elected by the people at large, the former by the concurrent will of both houſes, that is, by a legiſlative act, in which each branch had a negative. The ſenate is not adviſed what modes have been adopted by the other legiſlatures, but if they ſhould have retained the ſame mode as for appointing delegates to congreſs, which was uſual in ſuch ſtates, it will only prove, either that their former mode was agreeable to the direction of the new conſtitution, or that they exerciſed the legiſlative diſcretion which is allowed on the articles which have been cited; and not that the particular ſtate conſtitution was obligatory in the caſe.

The ſenate, Sir, have too high a reſpect for the honorable aſſembly, not to ſuppoſe that the honorable the conferree on their part, who opened their conference, has been miſtaken, when he aſſerted that the aſſembly would deem it preferable that the ſtate ſhould remain many years, even a century, without a repeſentation in the national government, to an appointment in the manner propoſed by the amendments. I ſay, ſir, that the hon. the aſſembly could never intend an aſſertion, which conveyed ſo odious an implication on the diſcretion of the ſenate, on an occaſion in which their great object was the preſervation of that conſtitutional right, without which they would ceaſe to be ſuch efficient guardians of the liberties of the people, as the conſtitution intended they ſhould be. But if the conſtitution of the ſtate intended, as it ſurely does, that in every act to which the concurrence of both houſes is requiſite, the major will of each houſe ſhould be ſignified; and if theſe coincide, that ſuch coincidence is the legiſlative will of both. Let us ſee if the mode intended by the bill would ſo operate, as to give effect to the will of a majority. The ſenate, when complete in all its members, conſiſts of 24 -- the aſſembly 70. --Hence, a majority of both, when acting jointly, will be 48. Let us now ſuppoſe, that a perſon is nominated by the unanimous voice of the ſenate, but that another perſon is nominated in the aſſembly, by a majority of 26, that is 48 for, and 22 againſt; here upon the ballot, altho' the ſenate was unanimous, and the aſſembly divided, yet the aſſembly would appoint the ſenators, and whatever the numbers may be in either houſe, they may be ſo divided as to have the ſame effect. Ingenious, ſir, muſt be the mind, that can diſcover in ſuch a mode an equality of legiſlative rights---that can diſcover that negative ſo eſſential to each, to check either the intemperance, the folly, or the weakneſs of the other---that check ſo wiſely eſtabliſhed by the conſtitution, as the moſt effectual check to curb the luſt of inordinate power and thirſt of domination, which prevails not only in individuals, but too frequently in public bodies.

With reſpect to the alteration of two of the diſtricts, it is ſaid, that we cannot aſcertain the exact number of inhabitants in each of the towns of Weſtcheſter county. I muſt confeſs that the ſenate could not aſcertain this matter preciſely. They calculated in this manner---The county of Weſtcheſter contains twenty-one towns, and the county contains about 21,000 inhabitants; if then we ſuppoſe that all the towns will average, by adding only five towns to Dutcheſs county, which contains but 32,000 people, that diſtrict will then only contain 37,000---while New-York, which contains 23,000, having ſixteen towns of Weſtcheſter added to it, will amount to 39,000. The ſenate therefore ſuppoſed it would be proper to add ſome other of the towns of Weſtcheſter to the county of Dutcheſs, in order to make the two diſtricts more equal---beſides, ſir, tho' property may not be a criterion, yet it ought not to be thrown out of the ſcale; if therefore there muſt be an advantage to the one or the other of the ſaid diſtricts---New-York they ſuppoſe is entitled to the preference. I might add too, that the five towns the aſſembly have annexed to Dutcheſs lie in the roughest part of the ſtate, and contain but very few inhabitants.---One of them includes the tremendous mountain of Anthony's Noſe; as it is well known therefore, that the moſt of the inhabitants are in the ſouthern part of that county, the diſtrict of New-York, it is to be ſuppoſed, will ſtill be too large, even if the amendment of the ſenate is agreed to.

The ſame reaſoning that applies to the clauſe reſpecting the ſenators, will apply to that reſpecting the electors---I ſhall therefore ſay nothing on that point.

I hope, ſir, that the obſervations that have been made will ſhew that the ſenate have inſiſted upon nothing but their conſtitutional rights---rights which involve the ſafety and liberties of their conſtituents, and which it will be criminal for them to ſurrender. [*To be continued.*]

The following is extracted from a PAMPHLET, *publiſhed in Virginia, containing the proceedings of the Houſe of Delegates of the 30th October and 14th of November laſt (for which ſee Pennſylvania Gazettes of November 19th and December 10th.)*

FROM the foregoing extracts from the Journal of the Houſe of Delegates, it will appear that the majority and minority have differed only in the mode of purſuing of amendments---It becomes the public to determine whoſe conduct has been the moſt temperate, conſiſtent and dignified, and beſt adapted to the attainment of the great end---the amendments which we all think neceſſary. To take a full view of the ſubject, it will be proper to recur to the reſolutions introduced into the Houſe of Delegates by Mr. *Henry*, and which were ſanctioned by their approbation.* To a diſpaſſionate enquirer it muſt appear ſtrange, that a man of ſuch great endowments ſhould ſuffer himſelf to be led ſo far from the bounds of moderation, into the violent expreſſions therein contained, and under the pretext of uſing the bold language of republicaniſm, ſo far forget the proper demeanor of a good citizen, as to criminate in the ſtrongeſt terms the conduct of the people themſelves in full and free Convention aſſembled, by accuſing them of having aſſented to a government, which, "if it does not cancel, renders inſecure all the great, eſſential, and unalinable rights of freemen."---How haſty and ungrounded ſuch aſperſions are, a candid attention to the conduct of that auguſt body muſt bring to the view of every friend to truth, to decorum, and to the peace and happineſs of his country. But however ſtrange his conduct may appear, it may be accounted for from human frailty; accuſtomed to govern the councils of his country, unuſed to any controul, and habituated to ſee his political opinions triumph over all oppoſition---the check which he experienced in the Convention, compoſed of our beſt and moſt illuſtrious citizens, may have wounded his ambition and ſoured his temper. But that a majority of the Legiſlature, choſen about the ſame time at which the Convention was elected, and for very different purpoſes, ſhould concur in ſuch meaſures, is wholly inexplicable on any rational or juſtifiable principle; and furniſhes a melancholy proof of the unbounded influence of an individual, who, to uſe the mildeſt terms, may be as liable to error as other men. To accuſe the Legiſlature of an intention wantonly to inſult the people, is what I am unwilling to do; but I muſt ſay that they have been fatally miſled from the line of their duty, and the dignified manner which ought to have characteriſed their proceedings, into meaſures which teem with the virulence of *party ſpirit*, inſtead of being animated with the noble and generous zeal of an enlightened people, knowing their rights, and conſcious of their freedom.

It is true that the Legiſlature had a right to exerciſe the power veſted in them by the conſtitution, to apply to Congreſs to call another General Convention. But they ought to have exerciſed this right with decency and reſpect; and not to have endeavoured to ſtain the character of a Convention, choſen by the people with unuſual ſolemnity and circumſpection, and compoſed of the beſt and wiſeſt patriots of our country. They ought to have reflected that this Convention was elected in the month of *March*, for a ſpecial and ſolemn purpoſe, and they in the *April* following, for the ordinary objects of legiſlation.---The Convention having determined on the ſubject which was ſpecially and excluſively committed to their deciſion;---the Legiſlature ought with modeſt propriety to have confined their attention to the legitimate objects of their appointment. But how do they act? They no ſooner aſſemble, than they undertake to arraign the conduct of this auguſt aſſembly---an aſſembly which embraced the collected wiſdom, experience and patriotiſm of our country. Theſe men, of the moſt unblemiſhed characters,---of long-tried virtue,---and acknowledged abilities, are accuſed of treaſon againſt their country,----of having ſacrificed "all the great, eſſential and unalienable rights of freemen;" and an *ordinary* Legiſlature, "clothed with a little brief authority," dares ſay this.---My countrymen, what an inſult to your underſtandings!

I have ſaid that the Legiſlature poſſeſſes a power to apply to Congreſs, whenever they may think it neceſſary, to call a Convention. But they ought to exerciſe this right with propriety and dignity; and not to convert it into a dagger to ſtab the peace of their country; or uſe it as the vehicle of private reſentment or party virulence. The power ſeems to have been wiſely veſted by the conſtitution in the Legiſlatures, to provide for the occaſional admiſſion of ſuch amendments, as experience, the great guide in human affairs, ſhould point out to be neceſſary. It never therefore could have been the expectation of its framers, or of our Convention which ratified it, that any attempt would be made to exerciſe this power before we had actually experienced the defects of the government from its operation. If our State Convention had thought another General Convention neceſſary to introduce the amendments which they had ſuggeſted, it would have been as eaſy for them to have recommended to our Legiſlature, and to the Legiſlatures of the other ſtates, to apply to Congreſs, as ſoon as it ſhould aſſemble, for another Convention, as to have expreſſed themſelves in the terms they have uſed. But they recollected that there was another way of amending the conſtitution, *viz.* "The § Congreſs, whenever two thirds of both Houſes ſhall deem it neceſſary, ſhall propoſe amendments to this conſtitution, which ſhall be valid to all intents and purpoſes as part of this conſtitution, when ratified by the Legiſlatures of three-fourths of the ſeveral ſtates." They therefore were of opinion that they did enough, in ſolemnly enjoining it on our Repreſentatives in Congreſs, "To purſue all reaſonable and legal methods to obtain a ratification of the alterations and proviſions, which they deemed proper." They ſaw the impropriety of perpetual Conventions. They ſaw the danger, in the preſent ferment of mens minds, of collecting the violent and diſcordant opinions of America to a point; whence the moſt fatal diſſentions might ſpread over our country, and not only cut off our preſent hopes, but obliterate all future proſpects of happineſs and ſafety. Under theſe impreſſions, they very prudently determined that a reſort to an extraordinary aſſembly would be as unwiſe as it was unneceſſary. They reflected that Congreſs was veſted with powers fully adequate to the object of their wiſhes, and being choſen by the people themſelves, would feel the ſtrongeſt obligations of duty and intereſt to purſue every meaſure, which tended to the greater ſecurity of our liberties, and the reſtoration of general confidence. They aſked themſelves theſe ſimple queſtions:---Cannot the people ſend as virtuous and wiſe men to Congreſs as to Convention? And if Congreſs be compoſed of virtuous and wiſe men, will they not be as fit to be truſted as a Convention? And if deſerving of equal confidence, will it not prevent delay, ſave expence, and avoid the danger of civil feuds, to ſubmit the conſideration of our amendments to Congreſs? Congreſs can tranſmit to the Legiſlatures of the ſeveral ſtates at their next ſeſſions, ſuch amendments as the collected wiſdom of America ſhall determine to be proper. The Legiſlatures will ratify, and the public confidence be re-eſtabliſhed.---If this reaſoning be natural, juſt and concluſive---was there any neceſſity for the Aſſembly in November, to vary from the meaſures of the Convention in June?---It is true indeed, that ſince June the Convention of New-York has ſolicited another General Convention. But ſhall the opinion of the Convention of another ſtate be regarded more than that of our own? Our people in Convention aſſembled thought another General Convention unneceſſary, if not dangerous. The people in the other ſtates of the union through their Conventions expreſſed ſimilar ſentiments. And ſuch of their Legiſlatures as have aſſembled, have ſpoke the ſame language. Becauſe one ſtate requeſted a Convention, was it prudent in us to indulge them in a meaſure, which might prove fatal to our concord, if not to our ſafety? As much as I reſpect the ſtate of New-York, I think on this occaſion we have carried our politeneſs to an unjuſtifiable extent. The minority, however, were willing to go as far as the Convention had gone:---They were willing to go further---to deſire Congreſs to call a Convention, if on a view of all circumſtances they ſhould deem it neceſſary.---But, to repeat it, if nothing could ſatisfy the majority but an application for a Convention, what neceſſity was there to inſult our own Convention, and our ſiſter ſtates, by declaring that they had adopted a government, which cancelled all the great, eſſential, and unalienable rights of freemen---It was wantoneſs in the extreme.---It derogated from the character of our country; it ſcandaliſed the cauſe of amendments; and might eventually injure it,‡ if the magnanimity of our ſiſter ſtates did not ſupercede reſentment for ſo ungenerous a wound.---It looked more like the impotent revenge of a diſappointed party---than the noble and manly effort of freemen.

But, my countrymen, it is proper you ſhould know the whole truth on this intereſting occaſion. By coolly reviſing the conduct of your Legiſlature, you will find all their meaſures relating to this important ſubject tainted with party rage---from the reſolutions which Mr. Henry introduced, to the act which declares open war againſt the new Government. †

The next ſcene in which party ſpirit diſplayed itſelf, was the election of two perſons to repreſent this State in the Senate of the United States. Here a Gentleman of the moſt patriotic and unblemiſhed character; whoſe life had been an uninterrupted ſeries of great and uſeful ſervices; whoſe virtues ſtand only equalled by his talents, which to the lateſt ages will be the boaſt of his native land, as they are at preſent the admiration of America and of the world; was excluded from the appointment, only becauſe he had appeared the firm and able advocate of the new ſyſtem---and becauſe---*one man* thought this a crime of ſo heinous a nature, as to render him an object worthy of *his* reſentment, and *therefore* unworthy of his country's confidence---How ungenerous muſt it appear to the liberal ſpirit of Virginians---thus to convert the political opinion of ſo great and good a man in favor of a theory of Government, a theory too approved by the general voice of America, into a crime ſo black, as to obliterate the remembrance of his former ſervices; to make him the victim of his country's cenſure; and above all to baniſh his virtues and his talents from that Council, where they would have been moſt ſignally uſeful. But here I find a conſolation in the character of my countrymen. The freeholders of the diſtrict in which he reſides will do juſtice to the merits of ſo illuſtrious a citizen, by placing him with an unanimous ſuffrage in that ſtation, which, if not ſo elevated, will afford him a full opportunity of exerting his patriotiſm and his talents for the common good. Let the good ſenſe of my countrymen determine what the man is, when no other charge could be brought againſt his private or his public life, but that he had advocated the conſtitution lately adopted by themſelves, and by all the ſtates of America, except two.* If he has erred here---all America has erred with him. The moſt illuſtrious characters, not only in our own ſtate, but in the United States, have committed the ſame fault. The patriots, whoſe counſels and exertions have conducted us ſafe through a long and perilous war, have, like him, expreſſed their approbation of the government. How cruel then muſt it appear to generous minds, to attempt to blacken his conduct into a crime. His adverſaries would have had him ignobly to have ſtifled his opinion on a propoſition, which involved our preſent and our future fortunes. If he had ſo acted, how unmanly would his conduct have been; and how deſervedly would you have condemned him for it. No---like a true patriot, he ſpoke his ſentiments with a noble intrepidity. He told us that he thought the governmont neceſſary to ſave us from impending ruin; to raiſe our fallen character; to re-eſtabliſh order and juſtice; and to ſecure to ourſelves and our poſterity liberty and happineſs; and you yourſelves in Convention ſolemnly declared that what he ſaid was right. Yet does *your* Legiſlature, yielding to the reſentment of *one man*---hold him up for this very conduct as a ſtate criminal, and deſerving of his country's vengeance. How inſulting to your underſtandings; and how unworthy of their ſtation.---Shew yourſelves the generous protectors of perſecuted virtue.

Before I conclude it will be proper to obſerve, that by the act, entituled "An Act to diſable certain officers under the continental government from holding offices under the authority of this commonwealth," every poſſible deſcription of officers under the fœderal government is precluded from holding, or exerciſing any office whatſoever under the ſtate authority. A complete ſeparation of the ſupreme Legiſlative and Executive departments of both governments was politic and right. How far it was proper with regard to the Judiciary is a matter worthy of the moſt attentive conſideration. But to extend the diſcrimination to every claſs of fœderal officers, ſeemed to be dictated rather by the acrimony of revenge than a zeal for the public good. It looked like the laſt effort of a diſappointed party, which attempted to clog the operations of a government, the eſtabliſhment of which it could not prevent. If the fœderal government ſhall therefore be under the neceſſity of multiplying officers; if it ſhall thereby become more expenſive to the community; your good ſenſe will teach you where to place the odium of ſuch meaſures.

From what I have ſaid I mean not, my countrymen, to make improper impreſſions on your minds;---neither do I mean to recommend to you an imitation of the uncharitable conduct of the majority of your Legiſlature.‖ Though I profeſs myſelf to be a friend to the new government, I know ſome gentlemen who oppoſed it, who are ornaments to their country; whoſe private and whoſe public lives have always been governed by the ſtricteſt principles of rectitude. But in the conduct of theſe men, you will find moderation and reflection. I warn you only againſt the raſh and the intemperate:---Againſt thoſe who cloak their projects of ambition and avarice under a zeal for the public liberty---which it is eaſy for any man to affect:---but which has been too fatally the diſguiſe, from the earlieſt hiſtory of mankind to the *preſent day*, aſſumed by the enemies to freedom, to deſtroy the moſt flouriſhing and happy republics, and to raiſe themſelves to wealth and grandeur, at the expence of human rights. Examine, my countrymen, ſtrictly into the characters of thoſe you depute to the new Congreſs. Let them be men of known patriotiſm, diſtinguiſhed for their integrity and abilities.---Truſt not to a tempeſt of paſſion and zeal:---Under ſuch a covering we never find wiſdom;---and are too often diſappointed in probity. To render the government, which you have adopted, proſperous and happy, it is your duty to truſt the adminiſtration to your beſt and wiſeſt citizens; and not to ſuffer the groveling diſtinctions of party to divert your ſuffrages from thoſe characters moſt worthy of your choice.---If you elect ſuch men, your government will not only be well adminiſtered at preſent, but receive every improvement which time, virtue and wiſdom can give it---By purſuing temperate, cool, and deliberate meaſures--- by avoiding precipitancy and violence (which lead to factions, the bane of ſociety, the ſacrilegious diſturber of peace and order, and finally the deſtroyer of liberty herſelf) all our wiſhes will be accompliſhed; and America once again united with the ſame affection in *peace*, with which they fought in *war*.---To ſee this happy day is the ardent wiſh of A TRUE FEDERALIST.

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* *The reſolutions paſſed the 30th October.*

§ *5th article of the fœderal conſtitution.*

‡ *It is probable, that this was artfully intended by him who may be conſidered as the author of the violent proceedings of the Aſſembly; his opinions, if not his ambition, leading him to wiſh a diſſolution of the union, and the eſtabliſhment of ſeparate confederacies. He avowed openly in the Houſe that he choſe ſeparate confederacies, rather than the new government unamended. When we add to this, his not accepting his appointment to the Fœderal Convention, and his declining of a ſeat in the Fœderal Senate, we ought to diſtruſt the opinions of a man whoſe meaſures may lead to the deſtruction of our union. My countrymen recollect the old motto, "United we ſtand; divided we fall." A temperate and manly conduct will procure amendments. Intemperance and violence will produce virulent factions, which may deſtroy every proſpect of a good government.---Conſider this well.*

† *An Act, entituled, "An Act to diſable certain officers under the continental government from holding offices under the authority of this commonwealth."*

* *Rhode-Iſland and North Carolina.*

It is proper to obſerve here the difference between the conduct of the friends to the new government, and its oppoſers. The former were deſirous to baniſh party from our councils, and without regard to the opinions of gentlemen on the queſtion for ratifying the conſtitution, to elect to the Fœderal Senate, two men the moſt diſtinguiſhed for their probity and abilities. A ſeat in the Senate was offered to Mr. Henry, that he might there promote the amendments he had ſo much at heart, or prevent the miſchiefs which he apprehended. But his patriotiſm went not ſo far.

‖ *In the caſe before alluded to.*

The Public at large are hereby informed, That, notwithſtanding a *Merchant's* 'Change is opened at the *City-Tavern*, the

Old *Pennſylvania* Coffee-Houſe

IS not *yet* annihilated, but open for the reception and accommodation of *Farmers*, *Mechanics*, *Millers*, *Captains of Veſſels* and others, as well as *Merchants*: and where almoſt all the public prints, Magazines, &c. of America (and thoſe of Europe, as often as they come to hand) are regularly filed for their peruſal, information and entertainment----And that, as uſual, good and conſtant attendance will be given by their very humble ſervant.

Jan. 21, 1789. ALBERT WARNICK.

CAME to the plantation of William Weſt, in Cheſter township, a brown MARE COLT, riſing three years old, with a ſmall dim ſtar in her forehead. The owner, by proving property, and paying charges to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes, may have her again. † WILLIAM WILSON.

PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) Jan. 7.

The following vote came down from the honorable ſenate for concurrence, on Thurſday, January the firſt.

Whereas by the adoption of the fœderal government, an alteration in the oaths preſcribed by the conſtitution of this ſtate will ſoon become neceſſary, in order to make them conform to the general government, and the oaths therein directed to be taken by the officers of the individual ſtates:

Therefore, be it reſolved, by the ſenate and houſe of repreſentatives, in general court convened, that ſuch parts of the oaths preſcribed by the conſtitution of this ſtate to be taken by the reſpective officers thereof, as are inconſiſtent with the nature of the fœderal government, and the oath therein directed to be taken by officers of each ſtate, ſhall be omitted in the adminiſtration thereof, after the firſt Wedneſday in March next. Which reſolve was read and non-concurred.

BOSTON, January 10.

Extract from the Governor's Meſſage, communicated to the Legiſlature on Thurſday laſt, by the Secretary.

GENTLEMEN,

There never was a time when the public intereſt required more attention or greater abilities, than the preſent: When the General Government ſhall be in exerciſe, a Navigation Act, equally advantageous to all the ſtates, and founded, as it ſhall relate to foreign countries, upon ideas of national reciprocity, muſt claim the attention of Congreſs. The early laws of the Union muſt cheriſh commerce, encourage agriculture, promote the uſeful arts, and introduce thoſe habits of life and buſineſs, which tend to render us as a nation truly independent. It cannot be too often repeated, or too ſtrongly inculcated upon the minds of the people, that induſtry and frugality, ſupported by good morals, and a love to their country, are abſolutely neceſſary to the political happineſs of a community.

I have directed the Secretary to lay before you a letter written by the General Aſſembly of Virginia, incloſed by his Excellency the Governor of that ſtate, in which was alſo incloſed a reſolution of Inſtructions to their repreſentatives in Congreſs: which I alſo communicate to you in the ſame manner. Theſe are all the public diſpatches I have received, and are all expreſly upon the ſubject of calling a general convention, for the purpoſe of making alterations in the Conſtitution of Government agreed upon by Eleven of the Thirteen States. I communicated to you in the laſt ſeſſion, a letter from the convention of the ſtate of New-York upon the ſame ſubject. The ſtates of Virginia and New-York are very important members of the Union, and will always receive great friendſhip and ſincere regard from this commonwealth. The gentlemen who are in government in either of them are very reſpectable for their wiſdom and patriotiſm, and can never be capable of introducing a meaſure which they do not conceive will tend to the intereſt of the United States. Nevertheleſs I am conſtrained to obſerve, that in my opinion, all the purpoſes which they wiſh to effect will be better accompliſhed by recommendations from the Congreſs to the legiſlatures of the ſtates. A convention will be expenſive, if not dangerous to the intereſt of the nation. But it reſts with you, gentlemen, to give ſuch inſtructions as you think will promote thoſe great and deſirable objects, the peace and happineſs of the people.

You will however permit me to remind you, that when the ſyſtem of general government was ratified by this ſtate, the convention expreſſed, in the ſtrongeſt terms, their opinion "that certain amendments and alterations in the ſaid conſtitution would remove the fears and quiet the apprehenſions of many of the good people of this commonwealth, and more effectually guard againſt an undue adminiſtration of the fœderal government, and that the ſame convention did therefore, in the name and behalf of the good people of the commonwealth, enjoin it upon their repreſentatives in Congreſs at all times, until the alterations and proviſions (propoſed by the Convention) ſhould have been conſidered agreeably to the fifth article of the Conſtitution, to exert all their influence, and to uſe all reaſonable and legal methods to obtain a ratification of the ſaid alterations and proviſions, in ſuch manner as is provided in the ſaid article."

Theſe injunctions will be conſidered by the ſenate and repreſentatives of the commonwealth as ſacredly binding upon them; their faithfulneſs and prudence in this reſpect will quiet the fears of thoſe of the community who have hitherto reſted ſatisfied with thoſe ſolemn aſſurances. I was very ſincere in the part I took upon this important ſubject in the convention. I diſclaim all other than open, undiſguiſed politics, and can aſſure you, that although I would by all means avoid another general convention, yet I am no leſs in favor of amendments, than I was when I held a ſeat in the convention of this ſtate. Your reſolutions on this point in the preſent ſeſſion, upon the communications of our ſiſter ſtates, will undoubtedly expreſs the minds of our conſtituents, quiet the apprehenſions of the people, and give aſſurances to the ſtates which have written to you on the ſubject, as well as to thoſe which have not as yet accepted the General Government, that although this commonwealth are zealous for an efficient government, yet we will not fail in our endeavours to provide ſuch checks and barriers as are neceſſary to freedom, and the ſecurity of each individual in the great republic.

Boſton, Jan. 8, 1789. JOHN HANCOCK.

JANUARY 15.

Extract of a letter from Charleſton, (S. C.) *dated Dec. 17, 1788.*

"The cauſe of Fœderaliſm gains ground in this ſtate every day; and you may be aſſured, that the perſons choſen to execute, and to appoint Preſident, &c. for the execution of the new government, will be men of *unqueſtionable fœderaliſm.*"

PHILADELPHIA, *January 28.*

Tueſday next is the day appointed, by adjournment, for the meeting of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this commonwealth.

Extract of a letter from Briſtol, dated Nov. 18, 1788.

"All other news is at preſent abſorbed in apprehenſions of the King's life. You will ſee by the papers he has been extremely ill, and continues in that ſtate; that there is ſcarcely any hope of his recovery. But what makes it ſtill worſe, is the apprehenſion of his not being reſtored to his faculties. I underſtand from all accounts, that his diſorder has been more in his brains, and the loſs of his reaſon, than any other bodily complaint, and that his ſituation is truly deplorable, as the laſt remedies in ſuch caſes have been obliged to be purſued. The diſorder has raged ſo violent, with ſuch ſtrong alarming ſymptoms, that it is greatly to be feared he will never have the confirmed uſe of his rational faculties, which, in a national view, is more to be deplored than his demiſe. The Parliament is to meet on the 20th. This would not have taken place in the preſent circumſtance, had the King been in a ſituation of body and mind to have ſigned his name for a prorogation, which ſhews the deplorable ſtate he is at preſent in."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-York, to his friend in this city, dated January 22.

"There are letters from Mr. Ketland, laſt night, which contain the diſagreeable information of the King of England's death. It is believed to be true; ſhould this be the caſe, it will be the greateſt ſhock England has received theſe many years. This information is received by a veſſel which left France the 21ſt of November, and is juſt arrived at Boſton."

MARTINICO.

On account of the ſcarcity of proviſions at Martinico, the Governor of that iſland, the 20th Nov. 1788, publiſhed an ordinance, allowing the introduction of flour and bread of foreign manufacture, ſalt proviſions, and any other eatables whatever, in foreign bottoms, into the ports of *Fort Royal, du Marin, de la Trinite, du Marigot,* and *la Rade de St. Pierre,* until the 1ſt of March, 1789.

Extract of a letter from France, to a gentleman in Boſton, dated November 21, 1788.

"No conveyance direct for your port has offered for ſeveral weeks, otherwiſe before this I ſhould have informed you of an edict publiſhed in this kingdom the laſt month, prohibiting foreign whale oil into our ports. Some doubts aroſe whether the oil landed at our free ports, before the edict was known at ſaid ports, ſhould be allowed a ſale through the kingdom; when, application being made to the miniſter, he permitted the oil ſo landed to have a free ſale through the kingdom. All I can ſay on this head is, that you are on the ſame footing as the moſt favored nation. It is not for your good, that you ſhould ſuppoſe any nation will aſſiſt or do for you---whatever the facts may be,

"In Europe, the miniſter of every nation has work enough to aid and watch over his own people: your ſituation, and your great increaſe of people, eſpecially when your continent can move as a nation, will enable you to take care of yourſelves---Much depends on your ſetting out right at firſt-- A ſmall family can be eaſier governed than a large one.---Induſtry and œconomy, with good laws---*which laws ſhould always be executed,* will give ſtrength, happineſs, ſecurity to property, and keep you long together."

Doway Tranſlation of the Bible.

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*** Subſcriptions received by the Right Rev. Dr. John Carroll, and the Reverend Charles Sewall, in Baltimore; the Rev. John Aſhton, Whitemarſh, Prince George's county, Maryland; Rev. Thomas Diggs, Mellwood, in ſaid county; Rev. Robert Molyneux, Bohemia, Cæcil county; Rev. L. Neale, and Rev. -------- Doyle, Port-tobacco; Rev. Ignatius Matthews, Rev. Auguſtus Jenkins, and Rev. John Boarman, Newton, Charles county; Rev. Henry Pile, Newport, in ſaid county; Rev. James Walton, St. Inigo, St. Mary's county; Rev. Francis Beeſton, Rev. Lawrence Graeſsl, and Rev. Thomas Keating, Philadelphia; Rev. James Pellentz, York county, Pennſylvania; Rev. William O'Brien, New-York; the different bookſellers throughout the continent, who ſell the American Muſeum, and by

the public's humble ſervant,
MATHEW CAREY.

Philadelphia, January 26, 1789.

Public Sale of Real Eſtates,

Of JOHN PERRY and JAMES PERRY, of the county of Weſtmoreland, BANKRUPTS.----On MONDAY, the 23d day of March next, at the *Coffee-Houſe,* in the city of Philadelphia, will poſitively be ſold,

A Tract of Land, containing about 300 acres, 70 acres of which are firſt rate bottom, about 25 acres in good timothy, 25 acres of upland cleared, the remainder well wooded, chiefly walnut; on which are erected a griſt mill, nearly new, ſtone foundation, 40 feet by 30, one pair country ſtones, two boulting cheſts with good cloths, fit for merchant and country work, with ſcreen, ſcales, &c. within 200 yards of the river Monongahela, down which boats can tranſport flour almoſt all times of the year to Fort Pitt; a ſhingled dwelling-houſe, diſtillery, and ſeveral other out houſes; a ferry acroſs the Monongahela, public roads leading to Fort Pitt, Waſhington, Summeral's and Read's ferries on the Youghagania; on this tract there is a young orchard of 50 apple trees.

One Tract of Land, ſituate on Swickley creek, about 5 miles from Greenſburgh, the county town of Weſtmoreland, containing 315 acres of warranted land, about 50 acres cleared, 15 of which are under timothy meadow, and 60 or 70 acres more may be made: there are on ſaid place a griſt and ſaw mill, commonly known by the name of Perry's mill, a good two ſtory log houſe, with a ſhingled roof, 4 rooms on the lower floor, a barn, ſtables, diſtillery and ſeveral other out houſes: it is well ſituated for cuſtom to the mills, being in a German ſettlement. On this tract there is a coal bank within 200 yards of the houſe, an apple orchard, and is a good ſtage for a tavern, ſtore, or any public buſineſs, public roads leading paſt it from Bedford to Pittſburgh, and ſeveral other ways; at preſent leaſed at 75l. per annum.

One Tract near Summeral's ferry, on Youghagania, and about two miles from Mercel's mills on Swickley creek, containing 279 and 7 8ths acres of patented land, about 70 of which are cleared and under good fence; on which there are a dwelling houſe, a double barn, and ſeveral other out houſes, in Weſtmoreland county, about 25 miles from Fort Pitt.

One undivided Half Part of a Tract of Land held by location, adjoining the former and Summeral's ferry, containing about 280 acres, of which there are 40 or 50 acres cleared; there are a dwelling houſe and other out houſes, and about 60 or 70 acres of firſt rate bottom on the river.

One Tract of Land on Chartier's creek, about four or five miles from Pittſburgh, containing about 300 acres, chiefly walnut land, on which there is a ſmall improvement; in Waſhington county.

One Lot in the town of Pittſburgh, No. ------

One Tract of Land, held by warrant, on Turtle creek, adjoining Monongahela river and Braddock's Fields, containing 327 acres; there are about 50 acres cleared, a dwelling houſe, peach orchard, and about 50 acres of excellent bottom land; in Allegany county.

One Tract, held by application, containing 314 acres, adjoining the former and William Powell's land; on which there is a ſaw mill on Turtle creek.

One Tract of Land, called the Tub Mill, held by warrant, containing 200 acres; on which there is a good mill ſeat, on which a tub mill has been erected; about half a mile from Connemough river, in Weſtmoreland county.

Five Tracts of Land, each containing 400 acres, ſituate on Crooked creek, in Weſtmoreland county; all excellent arable land.

One Tract containing 40 acres of patented land, ſituate on Chartier's creek, about four miles from Pittſburgh, chiefly bottom land, on which there is an excellent mill ſeat; adjoining lands of General Hand and others, in Waſhington county.

Any perſon deſirous of further information may apply to the ſubſcribers, who will receive propoſals from any perſon inclined to purchaſe the whole or any part of the above eſtate at private ſale.

JOHN GARDEN,
ANDREW BUNNER,
GEORGE BICKHAM, } Aſſignees.

American Manufactured
Glauber Salts and *Sal Ammoniac,*

TO BE SOLD, BY

Iſaac Bartram, *Apothecary,*

In Third-ſtreet, between Arch and Market-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, January 21, 1789.

WAS taken from a negro man, named TOM, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, a Silver Faced WATCH, with the maker's name on it, London. Whoever will prove their property, and pay charges, may have her again, by applying to PETER OZEAS, in Arch-ſtreet. The number of the Watch, inſide, has been altered. †

ALL perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of JOSEPH FOX, Eſquire, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are requeſted to apply for payment on or before the firſt of March next, to

GEORGE FOX, Executor to ſaid Eſtate.

January 28, 1789. c. t. 1 M.

TO BE SOLD,

A MILL, ſituate on Brandywine creek, Uwchland townſhip, Cheſter county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, 34 miles from Philadelphia, and three miles from Downing's-town. A large ſtone mill houſe, two pair of ſtones, one of which are as good French burrs as any in the ſtate, boulting cloths of an excellent quality, and other materials ſuitable for either merchant or country work; likewiſe 36 acres of land adjoining, 20 of which are cleared, ſeven acres meadow, chiefly watered, banks in good graſs, a new two ſtory ſtone dwelling houſe, log barn and ſtables, and a large garden well pailed in. The ſaid premiſes are ſituated on a public road, and is a good ſtand for a ſtore, or other public buſineſs, and very convenient for the wheat trade from Lancaſter county. For further particulars, enquire of the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes. EVAN JONES.

Cheſter county, January 22, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 13th day of February next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Kennet, containing 200 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of Andrew Yateman, Thomas Wiley and others. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Caleb Wiley, and to be ſold, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, January 22, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Saturday, the 14th day of February next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Aſhton, containing 100 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of Joſhua Vaughan, Richard Dutton, jun. and others. Taken in execution, as the eſtate of Thomas Walters, and to be ſold, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, January 22, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale on the premiſes, on Monday, the 16th day of February next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt-Nantmill, on the north branch of Brandywine creek, containing 532 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands now or late of Jonathan Wynn, William Branſon, William Brown and others. Taken in execution as the eſtate late of Richard Robinſon, and wife, deceaſed, and to be ſold, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, January 22, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale on the premiſes, on Tueſday, the 17th day of February next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Uwchland, containing 63 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of Samuel Garrett, and lands late of James Parker and others. Taken in execution as the eſtate of James Parker, and to be ſold, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, January 19, 1789.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole Truſtee of the General Loan-Office of the late Province (now State) of Pennſylvania, and alſo a writ of Venditioni Exponas, iſſued out of the Court of Common-pleas for Cheſter county, both to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Saturday, the 21ſt day of February next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage and Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Nantmill, containing 100 acres more or leſs, bounded by lands of Samuel Mackelduff, Andrew Barr and others; taken in execution as the eſtate late of Robert Darlington, now John Strong, and to be ſold, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Southwark, January 20, 1789.

LEFT at the ſtable of John Manderfield, a grey MARE, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, about ſix years old, 15 hands and an half high, carries well, and has a long bob tail. Alſo a black MARE, with a bald face, 14 hands and an half high, about ſix years old. The perſon who left them ſays his name is Chriſtian Carnes, about 34 years of age, 5 feet eight inches high, ſandy hair, red complexion, pitted with the ſmall-pox, and lame of one hand; he ſays he bought the black mare in Philadelphia county, and the grey mare in Berkley county, Virginia. The owner or owners, proving their property, and paying charges, may have them again, by applying to JONATHAN PENROSE.

N. B. Since the firſt advertiſment the letters R. P. are diſcovered on the near Buttock of the Grey Mare. They will be ſold on the 7th of February next, for their charges, by ROBERT MONTGOMERY, Conſtable.

Take up the Impoſtor & Villain.

RAN off laſt night from Tulpehocken, Berks county, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, a certain *Samuel Norwood Johnſon* (as he calls himſelf) an Engliſhman, and ſays he was born in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, near Burlington, and paſſes for a Schoolmaſter: Said Johnſon is about 20 years of age, five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, a fair face, blue eyes, black hair and large teeth, and is a great liar; had on and took with him, two light coloured coats, one of this country made cloth, and lately turned, with baſket buttons, the other of fine cloth, a pair of black ſattinet breeches and jacket, with buttons of the ſame ſtuff, a pair of white caſimer breeches and jacket, with plated buttons, a blue great-coat of coating, with metal buttons, a pair of boots, and new ſhoes with large braſs buckles, and ſundry other clothes unknown; he alſo took with him ſundry books, among which are Hill's Arithmetic and a Geography, alſo a ſilver watch, with a ſilver chain and key. Whoever takes up ſaid Impoſtor and Villain, and ſecures him in any gaol of this ſtate, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and the owners receive their property again, ſhall have *Three Pounds* reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by HENRY SPYKER, JOHN MOSER, JACOB WINTER, PETER LEIN.

Tulpehocken, Dec. 26, 1788. †

SHERIFF'S SALES.

Philadelphia, January 15, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by public vendue, at the Coffee-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 28th inſt. at ſix o'clock in the evening, the following meſſuages and lots of ground, ſituate, lying and being in the diſtrict of Southwark, and county of Philadelphia, viz.

No. 1. A certain two ſtory brick meſſuage (20 by 30 feet) with a piazza, with a brick kitchen and lot of ground on which the ſame ſtands; ſituate on the weſt ſide of George-ſtreet, between Shippen and Plumb-ſtreets, and between Second and Third-ſtreets from the river Delaware; containing in front on ſaid ſtreet 20 feet, and in length or depth 100 feet, with the privilege of a three feet wide alley; bounded eaſtward by George-ſtreet aforeſaid, ſouthward by lot No. 4. weſtward by ground of Samuel Rhoads, and northward and partly weſtward by lots No. 2 and 3.

No. 2. A lot of ground, adjoining the above lot, containing in front on ſaid ſtreet 20 feet, and in depth 100 feet, with the privilege of the aforeſaid alley; bounded eaſtward with George-ſtreet, northward by ground of the heirs of John Stagg, weſtward by ground of Joſeph Rhoads and lot No. 3, and ſouthward by lot No. 1, aforeſaid.

No. 3. A frame meſſuage, with a new two ſtory frame ſhop and lot of ground thereunto belonging; ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, bounding on the back ends of lots No. 1 and 2; containing in front on Third-ſtreet 23 feet, and extending and continuing that breadth 80 feet eaſtward; thence 29 feet in breadth the diſtance of 20 feet on the north ſide of ſaid lot No. 3; bounded weſtward by Third-ſtreet, northward by ground of Joſeph Rhoads, eaſtward by lots No. 1 and 2, and ſouthward by ground of Samuel Rhoads; the above mentioned three lots are ſubject to a yearly rent-charge of £ 15 15 0, payable to Joſeph Potts.

No. 4. A lot of ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of George-ſtreet aforeſaid, and adjoining lot No. 1; containing in front on ſaid ſtreet 20 feet, and narrowing gradually at the weſt end to 18 feet, and in length or depth 100 feet; bounded eaſtward by George-ſtreet aforeſaid, northward by lot No. 1, weſtward by Samuel Rhoads's ground, and ſouthwad by ground of James Hunter; ſubject to a ground-rent of 5l. per annum, payable to ſaid James Hunter.

No. 8. A certain two ſtory brick houſe and kitchen and lot of ground; ſituate on the ſouth-weſt corner of George and Shippen-ſtreets; containing in front on Shippen-ſtreet 15 feet, and in depth 41 feet; bounded on the north by Shippen-ſtreet, ſouthward by a three feet wide alley, weſtward by lot No. 9, and eaſtward by George-ſtreet aforeſaid.

No. 9. A lot of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Shippen-ſtreet; containing in front on ſaid ſtreet 15 feet, and in depth 41 feet; bounded northward by ſaid ſtreet, eaſtward by lot No. 8, ſouthward by a three feet wide alley, and weſtward by ground of the heirs of John Stagg.

No. 10. A two ſtory frame meſſuage and lot of ground; ſituate on the weſt ſide of George-ſtreet aforeſaid; containing in front on ſaid ſtreet 16 feet, and in depth 30 feet; bounded eaſtward by ſaid ſtreet, ſouthward and weſtward by ground belonging to the heirs of John Stagg, and northward by the aforeſaid alley, being appurtenant to the laſt three deſcribed lots, and ſaid lots are ſubject to a ground-rent of £ 6 15 0 per annum, payable to the heirs of John Stagg, and a mortgage to the Loan-office for £ 136, and intereſt from the year 1774.

Alſo, the following lots of land, in a plan thereof marked and numbered as follows;

No. 1. Situate on the eaſt ſide of Delaware Water-ſtreet; containing in breadth north and ſouth 16 feet and 10 inches, and extending in depth into the river Delaware; bounded northward by an alley of 12 feet wide, ſouthward by ground of Thomas Procter, Eſq; eaſtward by the river Delaware, and weſtward by Water-ſtreet aforeſaid.

Alſo, three lots or pieces of ground, in ſaid plan numbered 2, 3 and 4; ſituate contiguous to each other, on the eaſt ſide of Water-ſtreet aforeſaid; containing in breadth in the whole 50 feet (that is to ſay, 16 feet and 8 inches each lot) and extending in depth into the river Delaware; bounded northward by ground of ------ Gill, ſouthward by lot No. 1, eaſtward by the river Delaware, and weſtward by Water-ſtreet aforeſaid.

Alſo, four lots or pieces of ground, in ſaid plan numbered 5, 6, 7 and 8, lying contiguous to each other, on the weſt ſide of Swanſon-ſtreet aforeſaid; containing in breadth in the whole 75 feet and 4 inches (that is to ſay, 18 feet and 10 inches each lot) and in length or depth 100 feet; bounded northward by ground of ------ Gill, ſouthward by ground of Thomas Procter, Eſq; eaſtward by Water-ſtreet, and weſtward by Swanſon-ſtreet.

Alſo, ſix lots or pieces of ground, in ſaid plan numbered 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, lying contiguous to each other, on the weſt ſide of Swanſon-ſtreet; containing in breadth in the whole 113 feet (that is to ſay, 18 feet and 10 inches each, and in length or depth 100 feet; bounded northward by ground of ------ Gill, ſouthward by Love-lane, eaſtward by Swanſon-ſtreet, and weſtward by lot No. 15.

Alſo, ſix other lots of ground, lying cotiguous to each other, on the north ſide of Love-lane; containing in breadth in the whole 108 feet (that is to ſay, 18 feet each lot) and in length or depth 112 feet, which ſaid ſix lots are numbered in ſaid plan, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20; bounded northward by ground of ------ Gill, ſouthward by Love-lane, eaſtward by the aforeſaid lots No. 9 and 14, and weſtward by ground of Thomas Procter, Eſquire: The whole of ſaid lots are ſubject to the payment of a yearly rent-charge of 167 dollars and five-pence: Taken in execution, and to be ſold as late the property of Robert Alliſon, by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Reading, January 19, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, on Wedneſday, the 11th day of February next, at the houſe of John Hartman, in the borough of Reading and county of Berks, three meſſuages and tenements, and a lot of ground thereunto belonging, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of Prince-ſtreet, in the ſaid borough, marked in the general plan thereof No. 297; bounded on the north by Richard-ſtreet, eaſtward by a 20 feet alley, ſouthward by a lot marked in the ſaid plan, No. 300, and weſtward by Prince-ſtreet aforeſaid; containing in breadth 60 feet, and in length or depth 230 feet: Seized and taken in execution as late the eſtate of Joſeph Collier, deceaſed, and to be ſold, by JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Reading, December 29, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be ſold, by public vendue, on Tueſday, the 10th day of February next, at the houſe of John Hartman, inn-keeper, in the borough of Reading, and county of Berks, at two o'clock in the afternoon, all thoſe two meſſuages or tenements, and two tracts of land, one of them ſituate in Maxatany townſhip, and county aforeſaid, adjoining lands of Sebaſtian Levan, Dewalt Wink and others, containing 350 acres, more or leſs; and the other of them ſituate in Pinegrove townſhip, Berks county, adjoining lands of John Lardner and company, containing 600 acres, more or leſs; taken in execution as the eſtate of George Keſling, and to be ſold, by ‡ JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Northampton Town, January 3, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, at the premiſes, on Friday, the 6th day of February next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract of land, ſituate in Allen townſhip, Northampton county; bounded by lands of John Lattimer, Joſeph Horner, John Sterling, Arthur Lattimer and others; containing 159 acres and ſixty perches, and uſual allowance: Taken in execution as the property of Robert Lattimer, and to be ſold by ‡ GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

Northampton Town, January 3, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, at the premiſes, on Friday, the 6th day of February next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract of land, ſituate in Lower Smithfield townſhip, county of Northampton; bounded by lands late of James Lawſon, late land of John M'Michaels, late land of John Williamſon and vacant land; containing 113 acres, and uſual allowance: Taken in execution as the property of James Logan, and to be ſold by ‡ GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcribers have been appointed by the Hon. the Juſtices of the County Court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Philadelphia, to audit the Accounts and adjuſt the Demands of all the creditors of John Maſon, of the Northern Liberties, Upholſterer, againſt whom a domeſtic attachment hath been iſſued and returned; and alſo to ſettle their ſhares of his whole eſtate---And that a meeting will be held for thoſe purpoſes at the houſe of John Stricker, inn-holder, at the ſign of the White Horſe, in Callowhill-ſtreet, on Wedneſday, the 28th inſt. and Saturday, the 31ſt inſt. at two o'clock in the afternoon of each day; at which place and times the creditors of the ſaid John Maſon, are deſired to exhibit their reſpective accounts. Given under our hands this 9th day of January, 1789.

§ R. HARE,
JOHN BROWNE,
T. BRITTON.

To be Sold by public Vendue,

On the third day of the Second month next, at the late dwelling-houſe of ISAAC WILLIAMS, of Goſhen townſhip, in Cheſter county, deceaſed,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate in the townſhip of Goſhen, about 21 miles from Philadelphia, containing about 127 acres of good land, near 20 acres of meadow, part of which is well watered, the upland good for grain or paſture, a conſiderable quantity of woodland; there are on ſaid plantation a good ſtone dwelling-houſe and kitchen, two ſtories high, a ſtone ſpring-houſe over a good ſpring, a frame barn, ſtables, a ſtone cart-houſe, and other outhouſes, ſeveral orchards of good bearing apple-trees, &c. The ſituation is very pleaſant, in a healthy part of the county.

Alſo to be ſold, at the ſame time and place, one other plantation, lying part in Goſhen and part in Williſtown townſhips, adjoining the above, containing about 110 acres of land, about 10 acres of good meadow, part of which watered by a good ſtream of water, and more may be made, the upland is good; there are on ſaid plantation a ſtone dwelling-houſe, and log kitchen adjoining the ſame, a well of water near the door, a ſtone ſpring-houſe over a good ſpring of water, a log barn, a good orchard of bearing apple-trees, &c. The ſale to begin at 12 o'clock on ſaid day. Attendance will be given, and conditions of ſale made known at the time and place, by

ESTHER WILLIAMS, Executrix,
‡ ELLIS WILLIAMS, Executor.

N. B. Any perſon inclining to view ſaid premiſes may apply to the ſubſcribers, living on and near to it. Thoſe that have any demands againſt the eſtate of Iſaac Williams, deceaſed, are deſired to make known the ſame to the ſubſcribers, and thoſe that are indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired ſpeedily to diſcharge the ſame. Firſt Month 7th, 1789.

ALL perſons, who are indebted to CHRISTIAN WIRTZ, of the city of Philadelphia, Bankrupt, are deſired to make immediate payment to

ANTHONY MORRIS, Attorney for the Aſſignees.

Spruce-ſtreet, near Third-ſtreet, Philad. Jan. 6, 1789.

Public Sale of Real Eſtate.

At the *Coffee-Houſe*, in the city of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of February next, at ſix o'clock in the evening, will begin the ſale of the following property, belonging to the eſtate of JOSEPH DEANE; and continued from day to day until the whole be ſold.

No. 1. A Two-ſtory brick dwelling-houſe, on the banks of the river Schuylkill, 30 feet front, by 18 feet deep, has two rooms on a floor, compleatly finiſhed, with an elegant floored piazza, 30 by 14 feet. The lot on which it ſtands is 72 feet on Schuylkill Water-ſtreet, and extending about 350 feet to low-water mark of the river; ſituate between Race and Vine-ſtreets, and between the middle and upper ferries; commanding a beautiful proſpect of the river for a conſiderable diſtance. A part of this lot is laid out in a garden, in which there are ſome fruit trees, and encloſed with a board fence; the remainder is in meadow ground, and encloſed with a good poſt and rail fence.

2. A lot on the eaſt ſide of Schuylkill Water-ſtreet, and oppoſite to the above, containing 108 feet front on Water-ſtreet, and extending 264 feet, with the ſame front on Front-ſtreet; the whole laid out in a garden, in which there are ſundry fruit trees, and encloſed with a board fence. There are on this lot a frame tenement, ſtable and chaiſe houſe.

3. A two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe on Germantown Main-ſtreet, a little above the ſix mile ſtone; has two rooms on a floor, garret, kitchen, and a work-ſhop under the houſe. Adjoining is a one-ſtory building, that has been occupied as a ſtore; back of which are a kitchen, two rooms, a chaiſe-houſe and ſtable; in the cellar there is a ſpring of good water, and a pump in the yard. The lot is four perches and 21 links on the Main-ſtreet aforeſaid, and extends back 42 perches and an half. There are two gardens, a ſmall orchard, and a piece of good meadow---ſubject to a ground-rent of 5 and 11 16ths buſhels of wheat per annum, and to a widow's dower of 7l. a year until her death.

4. A plantation and tract of land, in Blockley townſhip, Philadelphia county, containing 56 acres, of which there are about ſix acres of meadow, and as much of woodland. On the premiſes there is a two ſtory frame dwelling houſe, 40 by 20 feet, lately finiſhed, with two rooms on a floor; ſituate on the banks of the river Schuylkill, five miles from this city, and between the ſeats of John Penn and Richard Peters, Eſquires. This place commands a beautiful proſpect of the river, and has a valuable ſtone quarry convenient to the landing---ſubject to a ground-rent of 7 and 4 10ths buſhels of wheat per annum, and alſo to one fourth part of the annual income.

5. A plantation and tract of land in Upper Merion townſhip, Montgomery county, containing 136 acres, of which there are about 7 or 8 acres of meadow, and about 60 acres of woodland. On the premiſes there is a new two ſtory ſtone dwelling, with two rooms on a floor, and a large new log barn; ſituate about 17 miles from this city, two from Norriſtown, and very convenient to ſeveral lime kilns.

6. A plantation and tract of land, in Hartford townſhip, Montgomery county, containing 101 acres, of which there is a large proportion of meadow, watered by a ſtream running through it. On the premiſes there are a log dwelling houſe and barn; diſtant about 25 miles from this city, and ſubject to a ground-rent of 5 and 7 tenths buſhels of wheat per annum.

7. A two ſtory ſtone dwelling houſe, kitchen and lot of ground, in the town of Eaſton, Northampton county. The lot is 60 feet front, by 200 feet deep, encloſed with a boarded fence.

8. A tract of patented land, in late Bedford now Huntingdon county, containing 414 acres and an half, of which there are ſaid to be 150 acres cleared, a log dwelling houſe, ſpring houſe and barn; ſituate on the waters of Aughwick creek, in Clark's valley; has been on an improving leaſe for 10 years paſt.

9. Twenty-ſix tracts of patented land in late Weſtmoreland now Allegany county; ſituate about ſeven miles from the town of Pittſburg, one from the river Ohio, and oppoſite to Montour's, now General William Irwin's iſland, viz.

No. 104. *containing*	216 *acres and*	56 *perches with allowance.*
105.	206	20
106.	331	96
107.	349	80
110.	349	80
112.	349	80
113.	331	96
114.	237	8
119.	250	
120.	250	
121.	237	80
122.	237	80
123.	250	
124.	250	
125.	250	
126.	250	
127.	250	
128.	250	
129.	237	80
130.	237	80
131.	250	
132.	250	
191.	206	58
192.	206	58
195.	206	58
196.	206	58

10. 13666⅔ acres of patented land in Fayette county, Virginia; ſituate on a branch of the Kentucke river; was ſurveyed the 4th of May, 1784, in purſuance of ſundry land office treaſury warrants, iſſued the 28th of February, 1784.

11. A tract of land in Northampton county, containing 301 acres, was ſurveyed on a location, No. and dated the . The greateſt part of this land is ſaid to be a fine bottom, and will produce 200 acres of meadow ground.

12. A three ſtory brick houſe and lot on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, and the third above Spruce-ſtreet; containing 20 feet front on Second-ſtreet aforeſaid, and extending in depth 111 feet, with the ſame front on Dock-ſtreet; on which front there is a new two ſtory brick dwelling houſe, 18 feet by 40 in depth. Both houſes are in tenantable repair, and now rent at £ 67 10 per annum; ſubject to a yearly ground rent of £ 12 and 24½ buſhels of wheat.

13. A two ſtory frame dwelling houſe and ſquare of ground; containing 396 feet from Schuylkill Third to Fourth-ſtreet, and 282 feet from Pine to Lombard-ſtreet; the whole laid out in a garden, with ſome excellent fruit trees; a pump with a well of good water near the door.

14. A lot of ground, containing 396 feet from Schuylkill Third to Fourth-ſtreets, and 187 feet from Cheſnut towards Market-ſtreet; on which there are two brick-kilns, ſheds, &c. in compleat order for making of bricks.

15. Three lots of ground on the north weſt corner of Fourth and Lombard-ſtreets, containing 18 feet each on Fourth-ſtreet, by 92 feet deep.

16. One lot, corner of Spruce, Delaware Eighth-ſtreet, and oppoſite the Hoſpital wall, containing 20 feet on Spruce-ſtreet, and 100 feet on Eighth-ſtreet, to a 20 feet alley.

17. Five lots ditto, adjoining on Spruce-ſtreet, between Delaware Eighth-ſtreet and Blackberry alley, and oppoſite to the Hoſpital wall, containing 20 and 19 front feet, each, by 100 feet deep to a 20 feet alley.

18. Four lots ditto, on Delaware Eighth-ſtreet, between Spruce and Locuſt-ſtreets, containing 20 feet front each, and extending 197, with the ſame front on Blackberry alley.

19. Fifty-ſix lotts ditto, containing 370 feet from Locuſt to Walnut-ſtreet, and 396 feet from Delaware Twelfth to Thirteenth-ſtreet, the moſt of which has two fronts.

20. Fifty-ſix lots ditto, containing 282 feet from Pine to Lombard-ſtreet, and 528 feet from Delaware Thirteenth-ſtreet to Broad-ſtreet, all of which have two fronts.

21. Twenty lots ditto, containing 602 feet from Race to Vine-ſtreets and 247½ feet between Schuylkill Second and Third-ſtreets. This is all high even ground, and commands a view of the river Schuylkill.

The following GROUND RENTS,

22. Iſſuing out of a lot of ground on the weſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet, between Pine and Lombard-ſtreets, containing 31 feet front, and 92 feet deep, on which there are two frame buildings---Granted to Godfrey Hoffman, at £ 19 7 6 per annum.

23. One lot ditto, adjoining the above to the northward, 20 feet front by 92 feet deep, on which there is a frame work-ſhop---Granted to William M'Dowell, carpenter, at £ 9 per annum.

24. One lot ditto, adjoining the above to the northward, 18 feet front by 92 feet deep---Granted to James Morris, at £ 8 2 per annum.

25. One lot ditto, on Delawere Eighth-ſtreet, between Spruce and Locuſt-ſtreets, containing 32 feet front, by 197 feet deep to Blackberry alley, on which there are two frame tenements---Granted to Thomas Shields, at £ 12.

26. One lot ditto, on the north eaſt corner of Locuſt and Ninth-ſtreets, 29 feet on Locuſt-ſtreet, and 46 feet on Ninth-ſtreet, on which there is a frame tenement---Granted to William Shepherd, at £ 5 8 9 per annum.

27. One lot ditto, adjoining the above on Ninth-ſtreet, forty-ſix feet front, and 29 feet deep, on which there is a frame tenement---Granted to Richard Rice, at £ 5 8 9 per annum.

Plans of the foregoing property will be exhibited, and attendance given at the time and place of ſale, by

JOHN WHARTON,
JEREMIAH WARDER and } Aſſignees.
ROBERT RALSTON,

Philadelphia, December 31, 1788.

CAME to the plantation of Sarah Sharp, in New-Garden townſhip, Cheſter county, one mile and a half from Kennet-Square, a young brown MARE, four years old, 13 hands three inches high, a large lump on the off ſide of her jaw. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away. ‡ ROBERT CORKIN.

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